Zouaves, member of Engine 30, saw one of our men lying on his back near his horse, the man was severely wounded, if not already dead. One of the enemy rushed up to him, and thrice pierced him through with his bayonet.

The same man saw a Rebel strike at one of our wounded men with a saber-the blow missed the man's head, but cut off his hand. One of the Fire Zouaves, who saw the cowadly act, instantly shot the Rebel dead.

A member of the New-York 2d says he saw on of our men struck by the fragment of a bursting shell, and knocked down. Two Secessionists rede up to him, and finding that, though momentarily stunned, the man was but slightly huit, one of them rolled the man over, and the over deliberately cut his throat with his saber.

Other instances of the Rebel manner of dealing with our wounded men I could cite, but the stories I have told I think will establish beyord question the truth of the following conclu-

let. That as this slaughter of our wounded was not the mark of a single company, or regiment of the enemy, but was going on in all parts of the field at the same time, it was done in obedience to an order from Rebel Headquar-

2d. That, if this is the policy of the enemy, it is to be feared that our own men will retaliate ie kind, for their officers will never be able to costrain them in another action.

My letter is already very long, but I still de-

sice to repeat my former remark. Every statement in this communication about the treatment of our wounded men by the enemy was taken by me from the lips of the officers, whose names are herein mentioned, and who themselves saw the occurrences.

Not a line is hearsay evidence.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861. A communication was received from the War Department relative to the number of sick and wounded at the hospitals, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to provide for a Metropolitan Police Department for the District of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) presented a petition remedition of Washington asking for a sun ression

from citizens of Washington asking for a suppression of the grog shops. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. astrict of Columbia.

The joint resolution approving of the acts of the resident was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee proceeded to speak at
Mr. JOHNSON of the resolution. He said be was un-Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee proceeded to speak as length in favor of the resolution. He said be was unwilling to let the Senate adjourn without saying something of the present state of affairs. On our return here we find ourselves in the midst of civil war, which seems to be progressive, and without much hope of a speedy termination. It seemed to him that the Government had reached one of the three periods which all Governments must pass through. First, they have all Governments must pass through. speedy termination. It seemed to him that the Government must pass through. First, they have to pass through the ordeal of establishing their independence. This Government passed that in the war of the Revolution. Next, after having obtained independence and taken a position among nations, they must maintain it against forcing powers and foes. This Government passed that ordeal in 1812. There is another ordeal, when the Government has to contend against internal foes. We are now in the midst of this third ordeal. The straggle now is whether the Government is capable of maintaining its existence against traitors to the Constitution of the country. This is the problem now before the people of the earth. He trusted and had perfect confidence that the Government would successfully pass this ordeal, but the time had arrived when the energies of the people must be put forth, and there must be union and concert of action. It has been argued that if we proceed there will be great danger of a Dictators ip, and that the character and genius of the Government will be whelly changed. It is a srued that this is an attempt to change the nature and institutions of the Government. He referred to Mr. Breckinridge's speech. We agree that it is an effort change the believe that the character is a struggle now whether the people shall rule and have a Government based on the intelligence, integrity, and purity of the people. There is an effort being made, and it is the result of a long contemplated plan, to overthrow the institutions of the Government. He co overthrow the institutions of this Government. It referred again to Mr. Breckinridge's speech, when he said Washington carried the countrythrough the Revolution without a suspension of the hateas corpus but the President could not carry on the wa but the Fresident could not carry on the warthree months without it, and cited cases during the
war of the Revolution when twenty citizens were
taken and imprisoned for eight months, and the
soldiers refused to deliver them up on a
witt of habeas corpus, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania indemnified the officers for the suspension of the
writ. He reterred to the case of General duckson at New-Orleans, as a precedent for establishing martial law in case of emergency. Had Jackson refused to put the city tender martial law, and thus lost the Government, he ought to have lost his head. The President was obliged to act as he did to save the Government, and this was a very unpropitious time to assail the Government when armed traitors are actually in the field, trying to overthrow it. The increase of the army and navy was also justified by the great plea of necessity. But how does the case stand now, when you are called on to support the Government? Wilk you increase the army and navy? Or, will you find fault with the President for doing just what Congress ought to do? Why not come forward and support the Government! No, the fact is too apparent that we had enemies of the Government here hast Winter, and in my opinion we have got enemies of the New-Orleans, as a precedent to port the Government! No, the fact is to apparent that we had enemies of the Government here has Winter, and in my opinion we have got enemies of the Government here now. And we have got those here who make long and pathetic speeches in favor of conpromise. But the Senator from California (Mr. Latham; showed conclusively that the thing the traiters most ieared last year was compromise, and their great effort was to get out of Congress before a compromise could be made. The argument has been made that the Free States would get the power, and then amend the Constitution so as to destroy the institution of Slavery, and hence the south must not wait till the statel day came. Then eight States withdrew, and we reached the point where the free States had a majority and the power to amend the Constitution, so as to overthrow the institution of Slavery. Now, what was done then! Why, they passed an amendment to the Constitution that would give any power to legislate on the subject of

no amendment should be made to the Constitution that would give any power to legislate on the subject of Slavery. Talk about compromise! How can you get a guaranty more binding than that? This is done when the Free States have the power, and it places Slavery beyond the control of Congress. What more can you ask? Why don't the States who talk compromise come forward and accept this offer? But no, instead of that they pass ordinances to violate the Constitution and take the State out. What else did Congress do when Free States had the powers. They came forward, passed three territorial bills and none of them had any Slavery prohibition and declare that no law shall be passed by territories imparing the rights of private property. Can there be anything more conclusive! Now right here take the amendment to the Constitution and the Territorial bills, and what else is left of the Slavery question? Yet the Union must be broken up. Some are sincere in compromise, but others come here simply to make it a pretext in the hope that it will be refused, and then on refused the states are declared out of the Union. A Senate the

must be broken up. Some are sincere in compromise, but others come here simply to make it a pretext in the hope that it will be refused, and then on refusal the Sintes are declared out of the Union. A Senator from Georgia once said, when traitors become numerous enough, treason will be respectable. Perhaps it is so now, but, God being willing, let there be as many as they please, he commenced the war against traitors and treason against the Government framed by the fathers, and intended to continue it to the end tayphanee in the galleries.] We are now in the midst of a civil war. Blood has been shed and life sacrified. Who commenced it! Yet we are now told that we must come forward and separate the Union, and make peace with traitors and rebels. Let them ground their arms, obey the mws, and acknowledge the Constitution, then perhaps we will talk about compromise. The best compromise is the Constitution of the United States, and here Mr. Johnson referred to Mr. Breckinridge's speech. Is there a desire to change the Government? He quoted from Alabama papers that a monarchy was desirable, and also from Mr. Russell's letter to The London Times. He also quoted from Richmond papers, which said rather than submit to the United States, they would go under the rule of the aminble Queen of Great Britain. He quoted from a Memphis paper, which said, "if necessary let Harris be King, and the Mayor of Memphis dictator of that State." Things are under the law of terror now reigning. Isham G. Harris, King? I know the component parts that compose Isham G. Harris, and be be my king? My master? Sir, he

shall be my slave first. [Applause in the galleries, which the Chairman suppressed, saying that if there was any repetition of it the galleries would be cleared.] Mr. Johnson continued, referring to the political rights of the South. He said in South Carolina a man must have five or ten acres of land and ten negroes to be eligible to a seat in the Lower House of the State Legislature. That would be a poor place for him to get his rights. He was free to say if he (Johnson) was there he would not be eligible, and be doubted if even the Senator from Kentucky would be eligible. He quoted from various Southern documents, and contended that it was plain there was a design to change the character and nature of the Government, and erect a great Slave empire. The issue is now fairly made up, and all those in layor of a Free Government must stand by the Constitution. The Senator from Kentucky was exceedingly sensitive in regard to the violation of the Constitution. It seems that the violation of the Constitution for the preservation of the Government is more horrlibe than violation of it for its destruction. In all his (Breckenridge's) argument on violation of the Constitution, but one word was said against those who trampled the Constitution and law under foot. The Senator enumerate avarious violations of the Constitution and asks, why all this? The answer is apparent to all. South Carolina seceeded, and sitacked the forte and fired on Fort Sumter. This was a practical not of war,

rament to save them from ruin, from the most

The resolution was then postponed till Monday.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vi..) introduced a bill in addition to the act relative to duties on imports.

(Force bill.) Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating two millions of deliars to pay for the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious

delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellions States, and the organizing of such persons for their protection against hosarrection and demestic violence. On motion of Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate the letter of Hon. Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the reasons for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government. The House them went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

After various amendments had been debated, the emacting clause, on motion of Mr. MALLORY (Dem., Kv.), was stricken ont—Yeas 58, Nays 59.

The Committee rose, when this fact was reported to the House.

to the House.
Mr. WICKLIFFE (Dem., Ky.) desired to recommit

the bill, with instructions.

Mr. STEVENS (Rev., Pa.)—Why, the bill is dead.

The SPEAKER—If the House should concur in the action of the Committee the bill would be dead, but not otherwise. If the House should disagree to the report, then the bill would go to the loot of the

calendar.
Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to recommit the bill, with

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to recommand the bill, with instructions to report on or before the teuth day of the next session, a bill remodelling the present tariff, with a view to an increase of revenue. If this would not produce a sufficient sum equal to the demands of the Government, then so modify the bill under consideration as to impose taxes equally on the property of the

tion as to impose taxes equally on the property of the country, coubracing money, stocks, and mortager.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Onio,) and 100,000 men were within forty miles of where he stood in consultacy to pull down the pillars of this temple of history, to blot out forever this experiment of free representative government. Men from New-England, the Empire State, and the Great West are here to defend the Coultd, the Constitution, and the Livia.

Empire State, and the Great West are here to detend the Capitol, the Constitution, and the Union. They must be paid, fed, and clothed. The means for these ourposes cannot be postponed until the next ses-sion. If they are not provided now, there must be mother extraordinary session of Congress. Fail to pass these measures to sustain the credit of the Gov-ernment, and owing to the circumstances around as, our bonds and notes will fall to sixty cents on the dol-

our bonds and notes will fall to eixty cents on the dollar; and the difference would go into the pockets of the Shylocks, who would realize an bundred millions out out of the two plandred and fitty million loan. If the Government stall not be sustained, then, of course, the war could not be prosecuted, nor the capital defended, nor the men be fed and clothed. He invoked that wise provision of the Constitution for direct taxation, in order to operate against the Rebels, and to vincicate the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.), in response to a re-

mark of Mr. Bingham's, said it was proposed to confis-cate Rebel property.

Mr. BINGHAM—We have no such bill. That is a

thing which is to be. We want present relief to the

Mr. LOVEJOY-How can you collect direct taxes

Mr. LOVEJOY—How can you collect direct taxes in the disloval States?

Mr. BINGHAM—We propose to collect them in the way designated in the bill. If the gentleman can point out a better mode, let him do so, and not find fault with this bill. In conclusion, Mr. Bingham said, sooner than give up the old ship to the traitors and conspirators, not only against the liberties of America, but against the human race, I would say, before giving up the old ship, and rather than surrender her—

Nail to the mast her holy flas.

Set every threadbare said.

And give her to the Ged Storms,

The lightning and the said.

Mr. McCLERNARD (Dem., III.) suggested an amendment to Mr. Wickliffe's instructions, namely, that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Menns, with instructions to reduce one-ball the amount of direct taxes apportioned to the States in the first section of the bill, and to make up the amount desired by extending the list of taxable personal property. To this he believed the House would consent. In order to sestain the credit of the Government, it was necessary that some provision to pay the interest on the lean should be made. Without some such provision the away may have to be disbanded. While the soldiers have shown courage in the field, Members of Congress sprink from providing the means for carrying on the war.

tions proposed by Mr. Wickliffs was very objectionable. As to the bill under consideration, it was framed after Gallatin's pattern. But Daniels have come to judgment. Let them show that their bill is just, wise and discreet, and put to shame this old fogy. [Laughter.] He would vote for the bill, not doubting his constituents would sustain him.

Mr. COLFAX was ready to meet the issue to-day, and now, and not put it off. He would not, however, vote for the bill as it now stands, for while it exempted millions of property in the form of stocks, it made the farmer pay the tax. He was for vigorously sustaining the Government, but wanted an equitable and judicious tax, and argued that we have a right to levy a tax on all property, in order to put down rebellion and insurrection.

The question was taken on Mr. McClernand's mo-tion, as modified by Mr. Morrill, and determined in the affirmative—78 against 33. This superceded Mr. Wickliffe's proposition.

JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE IN FULL.

Several days ago we published a condensed account of Jeff. Davis's Message to the Rebel Congress at Richmond, on July 20. We now lay the Message in full before our readers:

and asks, why all this? The answer is apparent to all. South Carolina seceeded, and attacked the forts and fired on Fort Sumter. This was a practical act of war, and it was the constitutional duty of the President to resist it. Yet the Senator from Missouri (Polk) contends that the President made the war. Who struck the first blow? After Sunter was surrendered, a screenade was given to Davis at Montgomery, and his Secretary of State said, "No one can tell when the war this day commenced will end. When the President of the so called Southern Confederacy issued a proclamation for 100,000 men, great complaint was made here about the President of the United States issuing a proclamation for 75,000, and there was great Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

My Message, addressed to you at the commencement of the last session, contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and the matters connected with the public defense.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brathren of North Catolina and Tennessee have consummated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing, by proclamation, in conformity with law, that these States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia, also, by a majority previously unknown in our history, have ratified the action of her Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours. The States of Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee, at the election to be held early innext month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several executive departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the sent of Gov-

dent of the so called Southern Confederacy issued a proclamation for 100,000 men, great complaint was made here about the President of the United States issuing a proclamation of the Constitution. Then this same Jefferson Davis issued letters of marque, in violation even of the pseudo Government over which he presides. He gave a premium to freebooters everywhere. Then the President of the United States. This same Davis, who owed education and everything to the Government of the United States. This same Davis, who owed education and everything to the Government of the United States. This same Davis, who owed education and everything to the Government of the United States, who won all the honor he had under the Government, now, with uncheathed sword, is in arms against it. If the Capitol should be seized by him, he thought that he (Johnson) could not sleep quiet, and that what few rights he had remaining would be better projected if he located in some distant position. But there were others who he (Johnson) believed would be more comfortable. In the hast Presidential contest he had supported one of the distinguished sons of Kentucky because he thought him a Union man. Where is his eloquent voice now for the Union? Would to God that he was as good a Union man today as he (Johnson) the was when he supported him for the Presidency. He referred to the outrages committed on Union men in East Tennessee when the State was delivered over to Secession takes. We demanded that the Government should protect loyal men in Tennessee, and give them arms. The Rebels had even stopped the passes in the mountains that he (Johnson) should not go back and carry arms to the people of the State. He wanted to carry deliverance to this brave people, who were down-trodden and oppressed.

It may be too late, and they may be overcome. They may trample us under foot, and change our mountains to sepulchres, but they never can drive us from the Union. No, never. The people of the State. But the government give them means, and then they will def I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the stream executive departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the sent of Government. Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt, energetic action. The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defense and protoction be so effectively decided as from her own Capital. The rapid progress of events, for the last few weeks, has fully sufficed to lift the vail, behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United pale unity summed to lift be vail, being which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been previously concealed. Their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of their President, and the action of their Congress durtheir President, and the action of their Congress ouring the present month, confess their intention of the subjugation of these States, by a war, by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, while its directal states, not to be avoided by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the secession of seven States, which first organized this Government; persisting in April in idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be discovered by a pass comidefus; continuing

was to be dispersed by a posse constatus; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not defense of its own liberties, but subversion of those of the people of the United States. The series of maneuvers by which this impression was created; the art with which they were devised, and the perfect with which they were executed, were already the art with which they were devised, and the per-fidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have sup-posed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the subject of boast and self-landation in an Executive message. Fortunately for trute and his-tory, however, the President of the United States de-tails, with minuteness, the attempt to re-enforce Fort Pickens, in violation of an armistice of which he con-lesses to have been informed, but only by rumors, too vague and uncertain to fix the attention of the hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sunter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a hotice to the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then queting from the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then queting from his inaugural address the assurance that "there could be no conflict unless those States were the aggressors," he proceeds to declare his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of a promise, so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to missuederstand it; and in defaunce of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States, without a gun in sight or in expertancy, to return their fire, save only a few in the fort. He is, indeed, fully justified in saying that the case is so free from the power of ingenious sophistry that the so free from the power of ingenious sophistry that the world will not be able to mistuderstand it. Under cover of this unfounded pretense, that the Confederate States are the assailants, that high functionary, after States are the assailants, that high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action, as if they supposed the early destruction of the national Union probable, abandons as further disguise, and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work at least 100,000 men and \$400,000,000. The Congress, concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of

These enormous preparations in men and money, for These enormous preparations in men and money, for the conduct of the war, on a scale more grand than any which the new world ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal, in the eyes of civilized man, that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at last compelled to abundon the pretence of being engaged in dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgment that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of these Confederate States, by an interdictive embargo and blockade of all commerce between hem and the United States; not only by sea, but by land; not only in slips, but in cars; not only with those who bear arms, but

Confederate States, by an interdictive embargo and blockede of all commerce between hem and the United States; not only by sea, but by land; not only in ships, but in cars; not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States. Finally, they have repudiated the fooliah conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States; for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with savage ferocity, unknown in modern civilization.

In this war, rapine is the rule; private houses, in beautiful rural retreats, are bombarded and barat; grain-crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use or ornament remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of brute soldiery. In 1781, Great Britain, when invading the revolted colonies, took possession of every district and county near Fortress Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by arowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that Virginians are their fellow-citizens. Mankied will shudder at the tales of the outrages committed on defenseless families by soldiers of the United States, now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and the madness of intoxication. But who shall depart the horror they entertain for the cool and deliberate malignancy which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection (eaid by themselves to be upneld by a minority only of our people) makes special war on the sick, including women and children, by carefully-devised measures to prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure! The accred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle, by careful diversion of attack from hospitals

fally-devised measures to be medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred chains of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle, by careful diversion of attack from hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unaverged by the universal representators of the wrongs escaped capture, they admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of arging a like war upon the sick, the women, and the children of an enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States, which do admit of repression be retaliation, and I have been driven to the use onesity of enforcing the repression. The prisoners sion be retaination, and I have been driven to the ne-ossity of enforcing the repression. The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner Savannah, sailing under our commission, were, as I was credibly advised, treated like common were, as I was credibly advised, treated like common

unde. a fing of truce; and, in making the proposal, I informen President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all tar arities on prisoners of war by such severity of restiliation on prisoners held by ms as should secure the abandonment of the practice. This communication was received and read by an officer in command of the Unites States forces, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my co. munication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly dope this promised reply (which has not yet been received) will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated, in this unhappy contest, with that regard for humanity which has made such complemous progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As measures of presation, however, and until this promised reply is received. I still retain in close custed wome officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to set at large on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of prisoners held by the enemy. I apoend a copy of my communication to the President and Commandersin their of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver my communication. There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed Border Slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments toward the inhabitants of these States, which found expression in your enactnect refusing to consider them cemies, or authorize bestilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of these States regard us as brethren; that, if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, subversion of civil authority, and declaration of martial law, some of them, at least, would joyfully unite with us; that they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecu almost entire usanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily-recurring events fully warmnt the assertion that the President of the United States refuses to recognize in recurring events fully warment the assertion that the President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from attack upon us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution. Now, one of them, having ever been a State of the Union, this view of the Constitutional relations between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message, that the Executive possesses power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and of delegating that power to military commanders at their discretion. And both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is folt for the admitional statement of opinion in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the laws, that some single haw, made in such extreme tenderness of citizens' fiberty that practically it relieves more of the guitty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Government that thus trampled on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

The opera ions in the field will be greatly extended by the reason of a pointy which, heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted upon by the United States.

The forces hitherto raised proved ample for the The forces hitherto raised proved ample for used defense of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy, as is evident by the fact that, with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defense is sufficiently aided by a preponderating naval force of the enemy, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot has pressed their soil. These forces, however, must precessed their soil. however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by a half a million of men, now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become recessary. The recommendions for the raising of this addational force will be contained in the communication of the Secretary of War, to which I

need scarcely invite your attention.

In my Message delivered in April last I referred to the promise of abundant crops with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, as of the yield has proven to be the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply qual to two years' consumption for our possibility and to be consumption for our population. Cotton sugar, and tobacco, forming the surplus production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our company the production of th mercial interchange, present a most cheering promise, and kind Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil in all portions of

our Confederacy.

It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this information, because of the need of large and increased expenditure in support of the army. Elevated and parified by the sacred cause they maintain, our fellow-citizens of every condition of life exhibit a most self-scrifficing devotion. They mentiest laudable pride in uphoiding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the tumenae wealth which a fertile soil and gental climate have accumulated in the Confederate. The nativity of the agriwhich a fertile soil and genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy. The patriotism of the agriculturists could not be more strikingly displayed than in the large revenues which, with eager hearts, they have zealously contributed, at the call of their country. In the ringle strictle of cotton, the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, and will probably largely exceed that sum, and scarcely an active required for the Confederate army is provided oth erwise than by subscriptions to the produce loan so happly devised by your wisdom.

But it is not alone by their ground psecuriary contributions.

happily devised by your wisdom.

But it is not alone by their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen, who inhabit these States evince how worthy they are of taose liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding the call authorized by your laws; they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy; their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their services.

to their country, the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the thousands of invasion—whatever proportions it may assume; the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unfailing purpose, until they have made good to the uttermost their right to self-government; the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they have displayed toward their Government during the pending struggle—all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely, if ever, seen.

To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a lunguage incomprehensible to them; to resist an attack upon their rights, or their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone, it will hast until the enemy shall have withdrawn from their horsers; till their political rights, their altars, and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then, only, will they rost from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong bearts and ready arms.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BURLING-SLIP-ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH. - A little after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the store No. 7 Burling-slip was discovered to be on fire. It was occupied by Mr. James Turner as an oil store, and was completely wrapped in flames before assistance arrived. Mr. James Blackwell, an old gentleman, 77 years of age, a gauger, who occupied one of the rear offices on the second floor, was seen at one of the windows, evidently intending to jump out, but for some reason be fell back and was not seen again.

The fire originated in the second story, and on ac count of the inflammable contents, the flames spread rapidly. The fact that many of the firemen were awaiting the arrival home of the 60th Regiment, undoubtedly retarded the arrival of many of the firemen but after their arrival their efforts confined the fire mo tly to the store where it originated. The building adjoining were partially injured by the fire, but their contents were materially damaged by water and otherwise. The buildings injured, except No. 7, were owned by Mr. Walter Bownes, and fally insured. Mr. Turner's loss is about \$10,000, and covered by insurance. Messrs. Blackwell & Archer, gaugers, and Samue Wiggins & Co., color dealers, who occupied the upper stories of No. 7, lost about \$300 each, on which they

had no insurance.

Nos. 9 and 11, adjoining, were occupied by Messra Halsey, drusquists, and their loss by water is estimated at about \$10,000.

No. 5 was occupied by M. D. L. Sharkey, as a tobacconist, whose loss by water is about \$3,000, fully insured.

The remains of Mr. Blackwell were recovered yes terday afternoon. It is probable that he attempted to escape by a back stairway, and was suffocated by the smoke and heet. His body was found at the foot of a flight of stairs. He leaves a widow who resides at No. 187 Second street, Williamsburgh.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH WAR STRAMER.-The French gen-boat, Jerome Napoleon, Bussion comman der, Toulon, May 21, via Halifax, July 22, arrived at this port yesterday. The J. N. is a propeller of 250 horse-power; earries a crew of 118 officers and crew, and two swelve-pounders.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-

The streets were througed last night by a large multirude of persons, who were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 28th Regiment. It was at first reported that they would arrive here in the morning; then about noon. Subsequent telegraphic dispatches stated that they would leave Philadelphia at 3 o'clockanother one that they would start at 4 and land about 9. Every preparation had been made to give them a grand reception. The streets through which they were to march were lined with both sexes and all ages, who to march were lined with both sexes and all ages, who patiently waited many hours, and at last the greater proportion gradually wended their way home, giving up all hope of seeing them before next day. About 10 o'clock the escort which had proceeded to the foot of Courtlandt street returned with the information that the last heard of the regiment they were still at Philadelphia. Those who remained in the streets wended their way home, and the sidewalks were soon deserted.

serted.
Fulton street and Myrtle avenue were handsomely decorated with flags, and banners containg inscriptions of welcome were suspended across. One from No. 47 Folton street with the following:

"Brooklyn welcomes the Defenders of the Union." At the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street was one with the words:

" Welcome, 28th Regiment." Several banners and devices were suspended at dif-

ferent points.

The 70th Regiment, Col. Graham, the Home Guard, 13th Regiment Reserve Guard, Juvenile Zouaves, Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Independent Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Citizens Horse Guard, and Thalia and Urania Singing Societies, all turned out in fall numbers to welcome and escort the returning soldiers.

They are expected to-day.

numbers to welcome and escort the returning soldiers. They are expected to-day.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The precise time of the arrival of this Regiment is uncertain. There was a general gathering of the old members and friends of the Sixth at Lindenmüller's last evening, and it was then understood that the Regiment would arrive between 9 and 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Handenmüller informed our reporter that the German Societies would turn out, and that the reception would be a grand affair. One feature will be the personation of the States by thirty-four dirle girls dressed in red, white and blue. There will, also, be thirty-four boys dressed in the Zouave costume. Lindenmüller has fixed up his place in the gayest style in ant'cipation of the occasion. Over the entrance is a large design of the Capitol, and an engle locking so fiercely that it is difficult to convince yourself that you do not hear him scream; then there are the names of all the regiments that have arrived, or are coming from the battle-field, the 65th being painted larger than any other, with the words, "Welcome New-York Regiments of Volunteers returning from the Field of Honor." This will be illuminated for three successive nights. The inside of the building is completely transformed, and is pariotic all over.

The latest dispatch states that the Regiment will not arrive until to-morrow. It is from Lieut. Furmann to his wife, and is as follows:

"Assaptats, July 27, 1881." Going hears this evening. Will arrive there Mooday. All well.

"Lieutemant Company C."

RECRUITING.

The following table presents the names of the vari-

ons regiments now reccuiting in this city, their respective places of rendervous, and the number of men already enlisted:

Regiment.	Station.	No. men enlisted.
Regiment.	Riker's telane	1 97.0
Rerdan's Sharpshooters	Weshawken.	************** 400
Brooklyn Phalany	. Breoklyn	
Cameron Light Infantry	No. 421 Bron	dway
Clinton Rifles.	States I land	
Countiention Guards	No. 4/11 Cuna	atrest
Col. Ramary's Regiment	Bast New-Y	07K
Durgee's Zonavec	. Lafayette Ha	
Eleventh Regiment	*******	************* 800
First Long Island Volunteers	. Fort Schuyle	landt street 600
First Oregon Rifles	.No. 43 Court	
Hawkins Zousves	Mr. 2007 12	
Honved Regiment	Do Jul Bros	tondemy 200
Lincoln Cavairy	D'volon a, v	Voademy 500
Medianics' Rifles	101 12	600
National Guard Zonaves	Failly Polk	
President's Life Guard	No 500 li	dayar 950
S out Rilles	No 501 Rese	duray acc
S out Killed	. NO. WIS DIVE	
Second Regiment German Ritler Second Fire Zonaves	State . Intend	500
Taird trick Regiocat	The Land Advantage	
Union Life Guard	No. 130 No.	ar arrest.
We so a Charles Charles were	The Atlanta of Pro-	int 1 040
Mr. Clarat Count Mart Monton	Barristiner to	Park Barracks
First Washington Greys	No. 534 Bron	dway 650
Fremont Regiment	-	
		AND A COURS & COURS OF A SECOND
German Rangers	Park	
PAY OF THE	FIRE ZOUA	VES.

As is known, the Zonaves left without being matered into the service of the United States, and without any rolls being filed at Albany. It was the duty of the Paymester of the Regiment to prepare his payrolls, and to submit them with a bond bearing the rolls, and to submit them with a bond bearing the names of two sureties. Doubtless, from the peculiar circumstances under which the Fire Zouaves were mustered, and under which they left, their Paymaster was unable to submit his rolls and bond till about ten days since. The bond reached Albany but a day or two before Gov. Morgan left that city for Washington, to examine personally into the condition of the troops. The proper inquiries were at once instituted, to ascertain us to the responsibility of the suretice, but the ascertain us to the responsibility of the suretice, but to accordant as to the responsibility of the requisite information was not obtained until Gov Morgan had left. Immediately on his return to this cit., a few days since, he telegraphed to Albany to have the bond treated as approved, and to have th money sent here. These orders were complied with, and yesterday the specie was on its way to Washington, so that the gallant Zonaves will get their pay on Monday.

FIRST REGIMENT OF IRISH ARTHLERY.

Col. Jumes Wadsworth's Regiment of Irish Artillery has been tendered to the Government, and formally accepted by his Excellency Governor Morgan. The quarters of the regiment are located at Quaractine Landing, Staten Island, and the men will be dispatched there as soon as possible. The company officers of the Irish Artillery are all men of military experience, many of them having served in the field; and the field officers will be relected from the most approved military tacticians of the day. Full particulars of the local recruiting offices and other matters of detail will be duly published in a few days.

tail will be duly published in a few days.

FREMONT REGIMENT.

This Regiment has already been accepted and ordered to be mustered into the United States service. The officers, who have all seen active service in Europe, devote their entire energies to the perfecting of the men in drill and the completing of the organization. Rations and quarters are furnished immediately on enlisting. Several Companies are as yet incomplete, and our German patriotic citizens, desirous of taking up arms in the defense of freedom and the Union, will here find a fine opportunity, Headquarters, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth street.

and 57 Forsyth street.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

This regiment is rapidly filling up, and promises to be an efficient one. Col. Perry has seen much active service in the field of battle during the war for Texan service in the field of battle during the war for Texan independence, and all his line officers are well calculated for command. Kecruling offices have been opened at No. 102 William street, and at Newark, N. J., from whence calisted men are taken immediately into quarters and rationed. It is confidently expected the regiment will be ready for muster into the service of Thursday. on Thursday.
NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, composed of some of the best men of this Stace, has at length been accepted by the Was Department. A better chance never offered for men who desire to enlist in a first-class mounted regiment, under able and experienced officers. Col. T. B. Van Buren has accepted the command, which, in itself, is sufficient to convince every one that the corps will be properly organized and eared for.

Good horsemen and artiflerists are wanted immediately at Elm Park, where the regiment is now countered.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. Clarke & Summer have accepted the contract to quarter and provision this regiment, at the barracks in Yonkers, lately occupied by the Mezart Regiment. The British Volunteers have to defray their expenses until mustered into the United States service—and it is hoped that the citizens of New-York will respond nobly to the call now made in sid of their support. Contributions will be received at No. 10 Pine street, by Mr. E. C. Clarke, one of the contractors, who will credit the regiment with any sums of money contributed.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ARMY ASSOCIATION.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ARMY ASSOCIATION. The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the rmy desires to acknowledge the receipt of the fol-owing contributions for the three weeks ending July 7, 1861: T, 1851:

Miss S, Sanchez, friend. \$2.50 | Mrs. J. B. Morray. \$15.60 |
Mrs. A. Stuyveanat... 22.00 | Mrs. F. J. Kinney... 10.00 |
Mrs. J. T. Johnston... 22.00 | Mrs. G. T. Strong... 10.00 |
Mrs. C. R. Russell... 20.00 | Mrs. W. Vard... 20.00 |
Mrs. C. R. Russell... 20.00 | Mrs. A. T. Stevart... 100.00 |
Mrs. W. H. Howkind... 30.00 | Mrs. A. T. Stevart... 100.00 |
Mrs. W. H. Millett... 25.00 | Mrs. W. S. Millet... 25.00 |
Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. W. S. Millet... 25.00 |
Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. W. S. Millet... 25.00 |
Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. Wagstaff... 25.00 |
Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. Wagstaff... 25.00 |
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Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. Wagstaff... 25.00 |
Mrs. C. Wadsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. Wagstaff... 25.00 |
Mrs. Watsworth... 50.00 | Mrs. Watsworth... 25.00 |
Mrs. Watsworth... 50.00

RAMSEY'S REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES VOLTI-Captain Hazard's Company of Ramsey's Regiment has been mustered into service by an army officer from West Point, and left on Saturday night for this city.

The regimental headquarters is at Jackson Hall, oc-

ner of Greenwich avenue and Thirteen regiment will go into camp at Westeber regiment will go like oming a regiment of Ho Artillery, which is nearly filled up. He is alre-accepted, and fully authorized by the War Dep ment. His headquarters are at No. 4 Pine street.

See notice in advertisements to the above purpost.

CITY ITEMS. A SECESSIONIST IN WOOSTER STREET .- As Capt. D.

McVickar, of the New-York Mounted Rifles, was wa ing along Wooster street, at about II o'clock yeaterday morning, he discovered a Secession flag floating from an upper window in No. 205. He applied to a policeman for assistance in taking it down. After examination they thought it prudent to have more assistance, and the policeman went for help. The Captain waited some time, and finally becoming impatient, entered the house alone. As he went up stairs rather rapidly, he was followed by some of the inmates, who were anxious to know what was the matter. Arriving at the room from which the fing was displayed, he met a very gen-tlemanly appearing man, about 39 years of age, an American, and inquired if that rag was his. He was answered, "Yes." "Well," said the Captain, "E want it;" and as he attempted to get possession of it, the gentlemanly Secessionist spring and caught it. and rolled it up, and threw it into his bed-room.

The Captain insisted upon having "the reg," and
by this time quite a number had collected about them, some of whom were females, and two were returned members of the 71st Regiment. They all insisted that the captain should take "the reg, and he was determined to have it. The Secosionist ferbid his going into the bedroom, but seeing that they were determined to have it, he went in himself and took it and tore it into shreds. He was asked why he put it out; and in excuse he said he did it to amuse his children by the contrast. "Then show us the Stars and Stripes," said the captain, but the poor fellow had no such emblem. He was told that no other flag would be allowed to float there. After many remarks had been made, in which Mr. Secessionist was not very highly complimented, and in which the women took good part, the party left. It is bot justice to the other inmates of the house to say that they are loyet, and my this man has been there but a short time, and none of them know what he does, or how he gets a living. They promise that he shall be thoroughly wasched in

CHANGE OF MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON .- On the 6th of August will commence the new arrangement for carrying the night mail and the regular Sunday afternoon mail between this city and Boston by the Shore Line route via New-Haven, New London, Stonington, and Providence. New sleeping-cars, embracing all the modern improvements calculated to promote the comfort and conveniencs of passengers will be placed on the night-mail line. They will also be fitted up with a new ventilator, invented by a conductor on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, which not only admits any desired supply of fresh air, but, at the same time, effectually prevents the ingrees of dust. With the inauguration of the new arrangements it is probable that some acceptable change be made as regards the rates of fare.

ANOTHER MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR .- A. Rumph of No. 175 Broadway has published another seat-of-the map, entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of Virginia, Mary, land, Delaware, and the District of Columbia." It represents the ground traveled by the advance army toward Manassas Junction; also the smoke of battle at Bull Run. Every important point is noticed, as well as all intermediate places.

Rem .- The Board of Excise held its forty-seventh session yesterday, granted eight licenses, and adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday. Wm. Palmer of No. 30 Broadway, Theodore Van Riper of No. 165 Broadway, John Bollman of No. 86 Pine street, and Patrick Haley of No. 350 East Twelfth street were arrested for selling liquor without license. They paid the judgments against them in preference to being locked up, and were consequently discharged. The Board will hold but three more sessions this year. All licenses bitherto granted must be taken up befor the first day of August.

THE RELIEF FUND.-The sum actually paid in on the \$500,000 fund in aid of the families of Volunteers, is \$206,500.

A Young THIEF.—Charles Osborne, a boy fourteen years of age. Hving at No 24 Grand street, was arrested on Sas-arday after moon, and in his possession were found \$220 in bank bills which had been stolen from Mr. Heman Dyer of No 3 Bible Heman. The empirit says a rayer boy persuaded him to de it. Justice Quackenbush committed him for trial.

FATAL FALL, -Mr. Thomas F. Slocum of New-Jarday taking down the acciding around a new chimney; hey had been creeting at No. 306 Canal street, when a port is fell, and ore clinical both of them to the ground. Both injured, and Mr. Slooms fatally. He was taken to the New-Hospital, where an inquest was held.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL. - Weekly Report to July 26 Remaining on July 10...... Discha ged, cured or relieved. 13

MARRIED.

AMELUNG-WADE-At Boston, on Thursday, July 25, by the Rey, Dr. Staw, J. A. Ameling, Jr. of New-York to Learn H., youngest daughter of E. H. Wade of Boston. H., youngest daughter of E. H. Walls of Boston.
BARDON.-WILD.- On Thursday, July 25, at the Church of
the Nativity by the Rev. W. Ferestt, Thomas F. Eardon to
Miss Mary E. Wild, daughter of Horatio N. Wild, esq., alt of
this city.
FOWLER.-HENDERSON.-In Providence, on Twoday, July
23, 184, by the Rev. Charles Houry Funnmer, Mr. Lewis F.
Fowier and Miss Sarah J. Henderson, both of Pravidence.
REPRESENTED CO. Wednesder.

HARRIES SMITH On Wednesday evening, July 24, at St. James Church, Salthtown, Long Island, by the Rev. Charles, S. Williams, Devid Harries of Chechmat to Miss Lotte, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Richard Smith of the JENES-SIMONS-In Providence, on Monday, June 2, by the Rev. Charles Henry Plummer, Mr. Samuel Janks and Mist Josephine Simons, both of Providence.

the fley. Charles Henry Phramer, Mr. Samuel Janks and along Josephine Simons, both of Portidence.

KEYPS—McGOWEN—At Albany, on Tuesday, June 18, by the Rev. A. D. Mayo, Mr. Emerson W. Keyes, acting Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Miss Mary A. McGowen of Albany.

RIGOS—WURZEACH—On Thursday morning, July 25, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. Marons C. Siggs, esc. of New York with Maggie A. Wurzbach, late of Mempais, Tenn. WILLIAM — ZACKZEWSKA — On Friday, July 26, Mr. Michael William to Miss Sophia Zacrzewska, both of Washington. D. C.

DIED.

ADAMS-In this city, on Thursday, July 25, Mary M., wife of Grant H. Adams, and daughter of Doctor John Stra-

BUACHAM-In this city, on Friday, July 26, Alexander

BRADY—In Receityn, on Friday, July 26, James, son of the late James Brady of Dublin, aged 29 years. BRYANT—Drowned, on Saturday, July 20, Samuel R. Bryant, aged 42 years.

aged 42 years.

CONACHEM-At Yorkers, New-York, on Saturday, July 27. William John, son of John and Eliza Conacher, spail 17 years and 19 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 100 West Pwenty-second street, corner of Eighth argume, on Monday, July 28, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS - Suddenly, on Thursday evening. July 18, of dis-ease of the brain, Dr. Robert Douglas, in the 48th year of his

DOU'GLAS—Susadency, on Interest seems the state year of the case of the heart, Dr. Robert Douglas, in the state, year of the Triends of the family and members of the Academy of Medicine and medical faculty in general, also the members of the Scottian Thistie Benevous Association, are respectfully invited to attend the suscend from his late residence, i.e. in Bleecker street, this day (Sunday), at 30 detects, p. m. Mr. Bonglas was born at Renfrewwhire, Scotland.

Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

FROST—In this city, on Friday, July 26, William Janney, intent son of George W. and Rossile Hitchcock Fresh aged a year and I month.

HUNTER—At Madison, New-Jersey, on Friday, July 26, Laure, only child of Laura and Robert H. Hunter, aged 2 years and 3 months.

dangater of J. Stars of Lingen, Association of LEONARD—in this city, on Friday, July 16, James Pierce, eldest son of J. E. and Anne Marts Leonard.

LEONARD—In this was Anne Maria Leonard.
oldest sen of J. E. and Anne Maria Leonard.
PECK—On Thursday, July 25, Charles A., Jr., son of Charles A. and May H. Peck
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothese.
John B., Thomas B., James W., de lines V. Peck, are toJohn B., Thomas B., James W., de lines V. Peck, are toJohn B., Thomas B., James W., de lines V. Peck, are toJohn B., Thomas B., James W., de lines V. Peck, are tolington areance, without further heditaries. Bis remains will
be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.
SHAND—On Statesday, July Z., David, youngest sen of Power
and Margaret Shand, aged 5 years, to such and day
and Margaret Shand, aged 5 years, to such and day
The Friends of the family are says Afterly ferrice to assend the
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the granual brackery, but per oper required a

ing on the war.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) suggested a medification, which Mr. McClernand accepted, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report forthwith a bill on the basis of twenty millions by direct taxation, and that such other sums as may be recessary be raised on the personal income or wealth of the country.

Mr. STEVENS spoke of the injurious effect of the impression going abroad that the tariff is to be continually shifted and changed—one thing one day and another the west. Home the first part of the instruc-